The Times-Dispatch PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY AT

TIMES-DISPATCH BUILDING. BUSINESS OFFICE, NO. 916 EAST MAIN STREET.

Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Washington Bureau: No. 216 Colorado Building, Fourteenth and G Streets, Northwest,

Manchester Bureau: Carter's Drug Store, No. 1102 Hull Streel.

Petersburg Headquarters: J. Beverley Harrison's, No. 109 North Sycamore

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold nt 2 cents a copy. The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 5 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, includ-ng Sunday, in Richmond and Manches-er, by carrier, 12 cents per week or 50 ents per month.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

BY MAIL. One Six Year, Mos.

All Unsigned Communications will be

Rejected Communications will not be returned unless accompanied by stamps.

FRIDAY, EMISER 16, 1901.

The South to the Front.

When it is recalled that the South los annually one hundred million dollars from 1891 to 1899 through the depression in the price of cotton, it is not difficult to see what a vital difference it makes in the welfare of that entire section to have cotton sold at a price that gives a fair remuneration to the farmer. This year the cotton crop will be worth six hundred and fifty million dollars, which is only ten million dollars less than the total value of all the agricultural products of the South in 1880. Last year the catton crop, including the seed, was worth six hundred and sixty and onehalf million dollars. In 1890 all the Southern products of agriculture did not exceed seven hundred and sevenly-three million dollars, while this year the product will be more than one thousand seven hundred million dollars. So much for the raw material.

In manufacturing industries, the South's progress has been equally remarkable. in 1879 the South had twenty-one million dollars invested in cotton manufacturing industries, with an annual consumption of two hundred and twenty-five thousand bales, while to-day two hundred millions of capital are so invested, and the consumption is two million bales. The growth of this industry is being fostered by the cheap labor, the freedom from strikes, and the proximity to the source of the production of raw material. The future of this industry seems equally bright, and the opening of the Panama canal, with the consequent opportunities of trade in the Orient, where cotton goods are so necessary and so desired, should give a further impetus to this field for South-

Some idea of the value of the manufacsures of the South is gained from the figures, which show that the total value of all manufactures at present is sixteen hundred million, while in 1890 it was nine hundred and seventeen millions, and in 1880 little more whan four hundred and nigly millions. In iron and steel and coal the South has been equally progressive, the total output of pig fron for the South last year was 3,500,000,000 tons. while a quarter of a century ago the total output for America was only 200,000

Hand in hand with the growth of this industry has gone that of the mining of coal. In 1880 only 6,000,000 tons of coal were mined, and last year the output from this source alone in the South was 66,-000,000 tons. Again, the Manufacturers Record, which has prepared the interesting article from which we are quoting points to the trucking industry of the South, which is capable of almost unlimited development. This field of labor has one advantage over the large plantation, in that it does not require such great numbers of laborers, the small farmers being able to compete successfully with their larger neighbors. It this field would attract Northern farmers and in view of an article in The Times-Dispatch, recently published, on the increased immigration of desirable Europeans to the Southern States, we have no reason to doubt but that this occupation will commend itself more and more to the Europeans seeking agricultural pursuits in America, Certainly the prosperity of the Atlantic Coast Line would seem to show that the truck farmers are as profitable and class. The effect of all this has been to out the South and to displace a pessimism which Yead been developed by a long period of depression and hard times In the place of this attitude the South to-day is expectant, confident and prepared to meet and develop great pros-perity which the future must hold for it.

Not a Guarantee of Peace.

The present Secretary of the Navy has never had any training in the navy, but he has had a wonderful amount of train ing as a railroad man. Previous to be ing called to the head of the Navy De partment he was a most successful manager of transcontinental rallway lines and just why he was called from that important work to take charge of the navy or just why he deemed it wise and proper to answer the cell are questions that we cannot answer because to us they are shrouded in mystery. But the fact is

confining himself to stale theories and are estimated the requirements of the situaguments that will not bear investigation.

The Secretary's entire report, so far as recommendations are concerned, is and the growth of the country will re-based upon and carries out the general quire all additions made. idea that a mighty navy is a guarantes occasion before to speak of this sophiswriters other than the present Secretary of the Navy, and there is nothing in the general report of the Secretary to work in us a change of faith. All of the recommendations of the Secretary look to vast expenditures of money to enlarge the navy of the United States, increase its power and make it a terror to the balance of balance of the world afraid of us and the most indifferent reader, guarantee peace, so far as we are conof the Navy, but a reiteration of over, it is not our purpose to discuss that pliase of the subject at this time. We United States null tarantulas, wish simply to call attention to the fact that the history of the past, by which we can judge the future, contradicts the theory of a great and powerful navy being a guarantee of peace to any coun-

principle was involved that claim did not leter a few straggling and disconnected colonies from rebelling against the power of England. Despite the fact that the mother country was the mistress of the seas, the American colonies went to war and won their independence, in the do ing of which they had some wonderful successes on the waters as well as on the land. Again in 1812 there were states men in this new and still undoveloped country who thought England's mighty a second contest with the mother country, but a principle was involved and we fought and won.

Coming down to modern times it is s navy of the United States was five or six times greater in all respects than her dead, frozen and harmless. own and yet Spain did not hesitate to go to war with the United States to main tain what she conceived to be her rights in the island of Cuba. Within the past theorists who thought, and, perhaps, still think as does the Secretary of the Navy, that Japan would never dare to figh navy. But we know now that that was sophistry.

We believe now, as we have always he lieved, that the reasoning of the Secretary of the Navy and other distinguished statesmen that a great and overpowering navy, many war ships and ponderous they are cracked up to be. So long as human nature remains what it is, men and nations will fight to maintain a prin ciple regardless of the powerful navies. the big guns or the "big sticks" on the other side. We are not prepared to admit that we are not in favor of a powerful navy, but we are getting tired of this sophistry that it is an international neace-maker.

Future Prosperity.

America's transition in the matter of exports is one of the great industrial facts and forces of the world to-day The vast possibilities of our prairies fo our Southern States for growing cotton, with hy the other grain and meat-producing nations of the world. Russia and Hungary have felt the competition of American wheat, and Australia and New Zealand know the demand for American beef; and all of Europe has suffered or prospered with the abundance or scarcity of the American cotton crop. In these fields, therefore, the presence and power of America are no new factors-but unfortunately for the established industries of Europe, America is not content with exporting agricultural products alone. Bolstered up by a tariff which allows the manufacturer to sell his surplus at rates which prohibit all hope of successful competition in a foreign market, and urged on by a natural spirit of reckless promarvelously increased his output, both for home and foreign consumption.

In six years our export of manufact tured articles has increased \$250,000,000, and to-day this class of goods is practically one-third of the whole export trade The magnitude of this growth is shown in the figures for the year 1903, when our total exports were \$1,392,000,000, of which manufactured articles made up over \$407,000,000! But this is not all. In the past decade our stock of money has increased from sixteen hundred to twenty five hundred million dollars, and by parity of reasoning, in ten years more we will have a circulation of \$3,400,000,000. Rallroad gross earnings have increased \$700, 900,000 in ten years, and if the same rate of growth continues, they should reach ten billion dollars annually in 1914. have already pointed out a part of the increase which has taken place in our foreign trade in manufactured articles The needs of our own people will consume, in all probability, the surplus agricultural products of the future, and that source of export will therefore tend to increase buy slightly. But the extraordinary advance in the export of manufactures shows where the future developin the opinion of Frank A. Vanderlip, the sometime prophet of impending panic, the foreign trade of America will be three billion dollars annually ten years from now. This sanguine forecast recalls years ago, which warning proved to be the precursor of the depression and almost panic of 1903. To-day Mr. Vanderlip sees the future in a more rosy light, for the yast expenditures made by the ratiroads Two years ago, to meet the

met, and now it only remains to earn dividends on the investment so made,

tion. To-day it is seen that the managers were perhaps hasty, but not extravagant,

The surface of the pool may be trouof peace between nations. We have had bled by Lawson, or what not; but the depths are serene, and the springs of our try when advanced by distinguished natural prosperity are still bubbling over with wealth and growth for the whole country.

Unmailable Live Stock.

Generally speaking the annual reports of the heads of departments of government at Washington are dull and uninteresting reading matter, but now and then something crops out in these reports that commands attention and interests

For instance, the report of the new Postmaster-General, Mr. Wynne, contains find in all this sophistry of the Secrethe dectrine of the "big stick." How. pass a law to properly punish all people who shall dare to send through the scorpions and lizzards. Postmaster-General Wynne evidently was of the opinion wise a congregation of the Congress of the United States why it was necessary tion and why in his judgment it was Britania rules the sea, but when a great necessary for Congress to make such a at some length, and from his explanation we gather some remarkable facts that readers of The Times-Dispatch as have never before thought about these things, a pet tarantula, recalls some dear friend in Cincinnati or Chicago or St. Louis, or even higher up from whom he has been separated for years. The thought occurs navy should deter us from engaging in he could do would be to send to that friend in the frozen North a sample of tarantula, puts a special delivery stamp upon it, in addition to the regular postage fact that Spain knew very well that the and in from eighteen to thirty-six hours the tarantula has reached its destination-

Postmaster-General Wynne that there are many people in Florida and Alabama who ner through the mails scorpious an snakes; also there come from Florida At this period of the year few of these Russia because of Russia's magnificent dangerous animals and reptiles reach their destination alive, but as long as the live they are dangerous to the men who handle Uncle Sam's mail, and so the Postmaster-General advances two reason: why the practice of mailing such matter should be forbidden by law. One is-i is that it is in violation of the laws made to curtail cruelty to animals. The Post master-General is right in demanding such a law from Congress, and we hope it will pass without delay.

Civic Improvement.

It is gratifying, and a most cheerful sign of the times, that, notwithstanding the horrible weather of last night, a representative Richmond audience gathered at the assembly room of the Chamber of Commerce to hear an address on civic improvement by Mr. J. Horace MacFarland, of Harrisburg, Pa. At the same time, it is a matter of regret that all the wide-awake citizens of Richmond did not hear the address. It would have been well if everybody could have heard it.

The speaker's theme was "The Harrisburg Plan," and in simple language and by illustration he showed in a most imthe great State of Pennsylvania, through the well directed and united efforts of a few determined citizens, was changed from an unsavory, uncleah and unastractive town, to one of the healthjest and

most beautiful of our American cities, The plan set forth was simple enough and one that Richmond can adopt and carry out even more easily than did Harrisburg, and the results were to give to Harrisburg, at comparative insignificant cost, the most valuable assets a progressive city can possibly hold, to-wit: pure water, charming parks, ample playgrounds, good school houses, superior free pathing facilities, well paved streets and thorough cleanness, all of which naturally resull in the good health, comfort and general well-being of all of its citizens,

Mr. MacFarland's address, a full report of which appears in another column, w are persuaded, made a most favorable impression on the representative gather ing which heard it, and we are further

persunded that Richmond will profit by it. Virginia has anti-duelling law, as i ought to have, and as every State ought to have. It seems that Kansas has one also, and like that of Virginia, it disfranchises duellists. The law in Kansas was intended to be retroactive and because of this feature of the law a very worthy and a very good officer finds blinself in trouble. L. H. Dayhoff is the State superintendent of schools in Kansas, and has held the office and filled it most acceptably for four years. At the recent election he was re-elected, but it would seem that there is trouble ahead for him. Back in 1889, when he was hotheaded, he accepted a challenge to fight a duel with a chap named Dickerson, as the result of a quarrel over a love affair. The duel was never fought, out the Kansas Constitution prescribes that acceptance of a challenge to fight a duel shall make a person ineligible to hold office. Enemies of the State superintendent now threaten to institute legal proceedings to prevent his inauguration for another term. Truly the way of the Mr. Vanderlip's plea for caution two transgressor is hard, even if the transgression is only figurative as in this case.

Oregonian has been carefully studying the pictures of Mrs. Chadwick as he finds them in Eastern exchanges and gives expected increase of business, have been the result of his investigation as follows: "Judging from her published photo-

The able paragraphist of the Portland

Capital Is Not Necessary

to enable a man to share in the present great prosperity of this country, if he has brains, energy and persistence.

Any man or woman with these qualifications can make money now, and at the same time build up an income for future years, by soliciting life assurance under the renewable contract of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

And the next few years are bound to be good and productive ones for the earnest, persistent life

ones for the earnest, persistent me assurance agent.

Men or women of energy and character who wish to increase their incomes and who are willing to take up life assurance as their ife work are invited to apply or vrite to

H. SWINEFORD & SON,

General Agents, 1110 E. Main Street, Richmond, Va. Correspondence solicited and treat-ed in confidence,

and youthful, crows'-feet giving her a look of old aga. She is tall and graceful with a dumpy, shapeless figure. Her smile is winsome, and reminds one of a grinning death's-head."

There are different opinions as to con stitutional rights in this free country of many kinds of constitutions. For stance, the Atlanta Constitution, which is

a constitution unto itself, says; A Savannah negro has be penitentiary five years, it is sail, for at a ing a chicken. This is an unconstitution sentence. Stenling a chicken is a colore brother's vested constitutional right, a of this right he should now be degrived.

What a pity Mrs. Chadwick was no allowed to carry out her laudable purpose of assisting Mr. Carnegle to die poor. could have done the job up all right if she had been allowed a little more time.

If Mrs. Chadwick had been given a fair show, by this time poverty would have been searching for Mr. Carnegle in a way that would have fully met all of his fine spun theories on the subject.

had ready for use the old Adamic plea "The woman tempted me," and so she did to a large and absorbing degree.

The decline in the price of raw cotton seems not to have materially altered the strike conditions at Fall River, and vet It seems it might have done so.

The indications are that Wall Stree

as been swallowing a few of those indigestible securities, of which we some times read in the papers. Mrs. Chadwick is said to be resigne

o her fare. The victims of her frenzied finance do not appear to accept the con ditions so readily All the same, our thermometer has not

gone near as low as some they have ur yonder-in Maine, for instance. Anyhow, Mrs. Chadwick did not ex tend her operations no the South. Dear,

considerate Mrs. Chadwick.

The curfew law just made by Newpor News would be all right if the age limit was extended several years.

And the Bultic ficet. Where, oh, where s that Baltic fleet, and what good is it

Virginia is all white and several yard vide, and all right in the meantline

Personal and General.

J. C. Brown, for nincteen years statis-tician of the New York Produce Ex-change, is dead in Brooklyn.

Miss Margaret Wade, the society edit of a Washington paper, has been select as social secretary by Mrs. Fairbanks.

Theodore S. McLellan, Maine's oldest printer, and the friend and companion of President Franklin Pierce, Nathaniel Hawthorne and the poet Longfellow, ob-served his ninety-third birthday on Mon-day at Brunswick, Maine.

There are 12.6% graduates of the Yale University living, the oldest being Rev. Joseph S. Lord, of Langsburg Mich, who was born April 20, 1888. He is the only survivor of the class of 1811, which was graduated with a membership of

Judge Thomas H. Paynter, who has announced his candidacy for the United States Sentte to succeed J. C. S. Hlackburn, was for eight years a member of the State Court of Appeals, and for a part of the time the chief Justice. He recently retired from the bench.

North Carolina Sentiment. The Greenville Reflector reflects this

North Carolina sentiment: North Carolina sentiment:

This talk among Republicans of opposition to third terms for Federal office holders is really amusing. If the Democrats had won in the test national election there would have been more civil service crying than a little against turning the Republicans out. But many of the fellows are so hungry for pic that they do not want to see members of their own party stand at the counter so long.

The Charlotte News is getting fright

cricd. It says:

The country people are making considerable complaint at the reckless driving of automobiles on the county roads. Unless automobiles are mor carcul and considerate of the rights of others there will be trouble. We advise them to have a care in this matter. Already they have caused a number of runaways and accidents by reckless and carcless fast driving. The farmers and their wives have rights in this matter that ought to be, and must be, respected.

The Raleigh Post says: While the farmers and merchants hold-ing cotton are vitally interested in the condition of the market, there is another condition of the market, there is another class of people who are intensely concerned—the mill, men. A fixed and stable price is as much desired by them as it is by the farmer. Operating mills under fluctuating prices is equally as hazardout as planting, cultivating and harvesting. Contracts are made upon prices at which cotton is purchased by the mills, and when, pending the filling of those contracts, the price of the raw staple contracts, the price of the raw staple is often embarrassing to the mills. The greater the success of the mills the more stable and secure the aparts to the farmer.

farmer.

that the Secretary of the Navy in submitting his annual report to the President practically acknowledged his ignorance of the business he had in hand by

rough in the investment so made, graphs, Mrs. Chadwick is a handsome,
At the bime when the rairrand managers young brunette with an ugly face and
in some property of the Navy in subAt the bime when the rairrand managers young brunette with an ugly face and
in some property of the Navy in subAt the bime when the rairrand managers young brunette with an ugly face and
in some property of the Navy in subAt the bime when the rairrand managers young brunette with an ugly face and
if will take away from us 25,000 in salrance of the business he had in hand by

rough it is a handsome,
At the bime when the rairrand managers
were rebuilding and double-tracking their
flaxen bair. She seems to be about alleif will take away from us 25,000 in salrance of the business he had in hand by

rough it is a handsome,
At the bime when the rairrand managers
were rebuilding and double-tracking their
flaxen bair. She seems to be about alleif will take away from us 25,000 in salrance of the business he had in hand by

rough it is a handsome,
At the bime when the rairrand managers
were rebuilding and double-tracking their
flaxen bair. She seems to be about alleif will take away from us 25,000 in salrance of the business he had in hand by

rough it is a handsome,
At the bime when the investment so made.

The second is a handsome,
At the bime when the investment so made.

The second is a handsome,
At the bime when the investment so made.

The second is a handsome,
At the bime when the investment so made.

The second is a handsome,
At the bime when the investment so made.

The second is a handsome,
At the bime when the investment so made.

The second is a handsome,
At the bime when the investment so made.

The second is a handsome,
At the bime when the investment so made.

The second is a handsome,
At the bime when the investment so made.

The second is a handsome,

The Wilmington Star looks at it this

Trend of Thought In Dixie Land 5 hammed

Montgomery Advertiser: What Secre-inty Wilson says about the American hen laying cough eggs to pay the interest on the national debt may be all right as an academic proposition, but we'll be glad if the government will look elsewhere for its interest and let the price of eggs go down. Cake and eggnogg time is almost here.

Knoxville Journal and Tribune. If con-ressmen should fall to attack the civil cevice laws and regulations every time in appropriation is to be made for the gressmen should fall to attack the civil service laws and regulations every time an appropriation is to be made for the commission, it would seem as if something had been omitted; but all the same the appropriation always gots through.

Columbia State: Governor Vardaman thinks that freedom of speech and of opinion is being abridged in this country; so does the man who was arrosted for "whooping 'em up' in the gallery of the House of Ropresentatives, Some people mistake noise for speech.

Houston Chronicle: Senator Platt's attempt to make this a one party country by his attack on the Democratic party with his reduction of the South's representation bill is not only anti-Southern, but is also un-American, as there are more Democratic votes east north of the Mason and Dixon line than south of it.

Mason and Dixon line than south of it.

Arkansas Gazette: Sonaior Platt's bill is simply a cruido and clumsy attempt to hit the South and not hit the rest of the country. Knowing that there are many negro lillierates in the Southern States, the framers of this rank measure have arbitrarily said that they will penalize the Southern States in proportion to the number of their negro lillierates, But, apparently, to keep the Northern States from suffering reduction of representation because of the negro lillierates they may have, the Platt bill specifically mentions the States whose representation shall be reduced.

A Few Foreign Facts.

Among the marriages recorded in Ber-lin last year there were 121 of blood rela-tions. One hundred and eight of these were marriages of cousins.

In the district about Cridley, and twenty women work as blacks

Last month the Japanese banks allowed from 5.6 to 5.9 per cent, interest on depos-its, and charged from 7.0 to 0.1 per cent, interest on loans. It is evident that bank-ing in Japan is profitable.

...The numbers of hogs butchered in Denmark in 1903 was 1,400,003, and 104,20,000 pounds of pork were exported. This is an increase, oci 33,240,000 pounds over the exportation of the preceding year.

Brazilian ants make little gardens in the tree tops and sow them with pine-apple and other seeds. The gardens are found of all sizes, from a single sprout-ing seed surrounded by a little earth, to a densely overgrown ball as large as a man's head.

A London jeweler has made a collection of ancient forks used in England, which show some little known facts about the table manners of a few centuries ago. The forks, which are of sold sliver, date from the sixteenth century. In many cases the designs in all this time have scarcely varied in any detail, and the forks look like those which might be bought to-day. The old forks were a great luxury in their time and were only used by the aristocracy.

Makes Negroes White.

Makes Negroes White.

Dr. Henry K. Pancoust, the Unversity of Pennsylvania X-ray specialist and skiographer, has discovered that the coninned use of the X-rays on negro patients produces a gradual change in the
shade of the skin and that in time it becomes white. The discovery was made
while treating a negro man for lupus,
which had affected the patient's nose and
a part of the face. It was found that
after treatment had been confinued daily
for over a month the skin on the affected
part had become entirely white.

Lucky Blunder.

Raynor—You are the only fellow I have leard of that bet Missouri would go Re-jublican. How did you know it was go-ng to do it? neart of the problem. How did you know it was going to do it?

Shyne-If you, won't let it go any
further I'll tell you how it happened. I
was at a champagne supper and I was a
little bit-er— under the influence, you
know. I thought I was betting on lowe.

-Chicago Tribune.

An Unfailing Sign.

You can sit in a house and tell when it is oold weether outdoors. When you see a negro dray driver walking, put it down as cold, almost cold enough to make skating good. He is not fond of walking and when he does it of his own free will, the mercury is down.—Greensboro Record.

He Got It.

De Style-What did your rich uncle leave you when de died?
Gunbusta-Nothing.
De Style-Didn't he say anything to you before he passed away?
Gunbusta-Yes; he said nothing was too good for me.-Criterion.

Just About as Good. "John

"John D., Jr., has informed his Bible class that money cannot purchase happiness."
"That may be true, but It'll purchase an imitation which is so near like the real Chicago Record-Herald.

Together on One Point

Wille we may not agree with the pres-ident on many things he has got hold of the common sense view of the inter-sinte commerce commission business.— Durham Herald.

On the Contrary.

She-Did you ever take your automobile apart to see how it worked?
He-Well, not exactly. I have taken it apart to see how it didn't work.-Yonkers Statesman.

Natural Sequence. -So she married him for his fine

presence.

Bella-Yes; and divorced him for his fine absence.—New York Sun.

OLDER THAN THE RAILROAD

OR THE TELEGRAPH

Chickering **PIANO**

and quite as far-raching and bene-ficial in its particular sphere as an inn.vation. It has the dignity and merit acquired by nearly three gen-erations of experience.

YOU DON'T EXPERIMENT

when you purchase a CHICKERING-Chickering planes are made only by Chickering and Sons, Boston, and are sold in this territory only by

FERGUSSON BROS., 11 West Broad St.

Dealers in Music of the Better Class.



How Success is Won

Every man can win success if perais-tent, and tremendously in earnest in his work. It's a man's own work that counts. Don't rely on others to help

you-they are too busy helping themsolves.
And above all things save.

And above all things save.
It is the road to fortune. The only
sure way. There is no "royal road."
Begin to-day. It is not the size of
the beginning that counts—It is the
fact of beginning and continuing. You
cannot lay the second brick until the
first is set.
Lay the first brick now.
You can do it by mail. Write us.

PLANTERS NATIONAL BANK.

BAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
TWELFTH AND MAIN STREETS, RICHMOND, VA.
CAPITAL, 1800,000,00.
EURPLUS AND PROFITS, 1825,000.00.

ŭ 200000000000000000000000000

DECEMBER 16TH IN WORLD'S HISTORY

Alfonso Albuquerque died, Portueguese viceroy of India, surnamed the Great and the Portuguese Mars. 1058.

Oliver Cromwell appointed Lord Protector of England. 1084. The statue of Charles II. in the Royal Exchange at London, was erected

by the Hamburg Company. 1710.

Gerona, the key of Catalonia, in Spain, surrendered to the French. 1778. Destruction of 340 chests of tea in Boston harbor by a party of citisens

The British burned Fort Arbuthnot and a new fort on Sullivan's Island.

1800.

Convention of the northern powers of Europe for an armed neutrality. signed at St. Petersburg between Russia and Sweden. 1809. The most ceremonious and extraordinary divorce in the world took

place between Bonaparte and Josephine An earthquake was experienced in the Southern States and in Ohio, and

Pennsylvania, Charleston, Savannah, Pittsburg and Circleville especially suffered from it. 1885. The coldest day on record from sunrise to sunset. The thermometer ranged from twelve degrees to sixteen degrees below zero all day in the

icinity of Boston. 1835. Great fire in New York. The number of buildings destroyed was 529,

including the Merchants' Exchange, valued at \$150,000, and the Garden Street Church, \$59,000. The total loss was estimated at \$17,000,000.

1848. Joseph Very Quarles, United States Senator of Wisconsin, born, 1800.

General A. H. Terry died.

FOR THE FARMER.

Experiments Showing How It Grows in Inoculated Soil. When the soy bean was first introduced into America it did not form root tuber-cles. In order to insure the growth of

the root tubercles it is necessary the root tubercles it is necessary to use seed that has been inoculated or to inoculate the soil with the proper organism. This last is readily done by applying hecadeast a small amount of soil taken from a field where soy beans developing root tubercles have been growing. At the Maine station no tubercles formed on plants grown in soil that had not been inoculated, but they grew abundantly where soil from infested soy bean was applied at the rate of a few barrels to the acre. The beans will grow as well without the root tubercles as with provided they are liberally fertilized. Their economical growth depends upon the presence of the root tubercles, as in this way they can be grown with little or no nitrogen in the fertilizer. If they are to be grown on soil containing no root tubercles may be expected to develop, only phosphoric acid and potash need be supplied in the fertilizer. The soil should be prepared as for ordinary beans. It should be made fine, free from clods and lumps and smooth A good seed bed is essential to a good growth. seed that has been inoculated or to inoc

BEST RATION FOR CALVES

Uncle Henry Wallace Endorses Plan of an Iowa Feeder.

"We have several hundred well-bred calves, to feed. We propose finishing them next summer. We have an abundance of coru and timothy hay slightly mixed with clover; also corn fedder. We have an abundance of good pasture on which they are now, and there will be corn stalk fields during the winter. Our plan is to crush corn and cob and feed a light ration with some gluten meal, with hay and good shelter, and cut off grain next summer while grass is good, say sixty days. Would shelled corn be as good as or better, than crushed corn? Could the above plan be improved? I very much desire to know what you think of this plan."

Lingle Henry Wallage of Day Moiney

Could the above plan be improved the very much desire to know what you think of this plan."

Uncle Henry Wallace, of Des Moines, replying to this inquiry, says: We do not think this plan, could be improved upon if the calves are to be marked next summer. The only improvement wo would suggest would be to give considerable gluten or some other iteshforming feed to make up for the deficiency of the forage and corn in protein. We would not, however, ceut off the supply of grain next summer. It is true that good grass alone while it is at its best and in a favorable season will make about as heavy gains as can be made on any kind of feed, but it is desirable even on good grass to feed some grain so as to avoid too sudden changes in feed.

"If these calves were to be fed out next winter instead of next summer, we would advise giving them only about half a grain ration during the winter, shutting off the corn as soon as grass is good and solid so as to get the most gains out of it, and then add a little grain when the grass begins to fall. It is important not to get any kind of calfic to go and rating Time Is Coming.

Tree Planting Time Is Coming. Tree Planting Time Is Coming.

Although Christmas time has not yet come, it is not foe early to begin planting for the spring orchard. The nursery man will be around on his second trip right after the holders, and if you intend planting some trees next spring, you ought to have your mid pretty well made up as to what is best of the Middle West and New Department of the Middle West and New Department is a stem, and command less core in planting to a seem, and command less core in planting the tree of the moneyest-you da. Three-year-old trees do well enough if only a small number is to be planted, and special care unber in to be planted, and special care unber in the planting tree them, but they are more cally broken, and unless they have the very best tree time, the two-year-ods will ore take.

The most important thing in orcharding however, is to fad an honest nursery man.

Stuffing Cockrells for Growth, I once forced Wyandotte cockerels to weigh three and a half pounds when twelve weeks old, and pullets to lay at three months. Those birds—were fed five months. Those birds—were fed five months. Those birds—were fed five times a day for two weeks and three times daily from that time on. The first three days I fed nothing but baked bone, composed of corn meal, brown middlings, contre bran, gluten meal and meat meal, with a little pulverized charcoal added. This was mixed with sour milk and soda and a little sail, and baked in a hed oven the same as we would bake ordinary corn bread. After being well baked it

SOY BEANS AND NITROGEN was crummed through a fine sieve and fed in granular form. red in granular form.

After timee days 1' fed cracked wheat in the morning, bond at 10 o'clock, chick feed at noon, cracked corn at 3 o'clock and all the bone they would eat at night. After two weeks 1 fed cracked corn and wheat on alternate mornings, chick feed at noon, cracked corn at a o'clock, and all the bone they would eat at night. After two weeks 1 fed cracked corn and wheat on alternate mornings, chick feed at noon and mash at night, until they were three months old, and from that time I fed wheat in the morning, cracked

time I fed wheat in the morning, cracked corn at noon and inish in the evening, until yarded for the winter.

Up to this time all birds should have tree rage, where they can get pienty of clover and green food and exercise. Of course, it is understood that they must have good, clean, pure water in abundance always before them.

T. E. ORR. McKean county, Pa.

Short Talks to Farmers.

Short Talks to Farmers.

Some enterprising gentleman in the West has set up a mill to grind alfaita into a line meal or flour, which they are ofterag to farmers at \$18 per ton. Alfaita is a good feed, no matter in what form it is used, but experiments recently made show that the alfaifa meal at \$15 per ton will produce no more gain in hogs or cattle than cut alfaifa at \$8 per ton. Of course, if farmers, will persist upon paying the alfaifa meal men \$8 per ton, a big premium, for grinding their hay, nobody can object, but it looks to a "man up a tree" as though it was a clear waste of money.

A Honmond man last year of a line dog for \$1,200 spot cash. Of course, it cost something handsome to get the right kind of blood to start with, but it costs no more to keep this kind of a dog than it does one of the tin can variety. The same rule applies to horses, cattle, hogs and sheep on the farm. It's all in the breed.

I know a man who lives better than most foreign princes on a \$40,000 farm in Charles City county, Va., who declares that no man in the State ever got rich by farming alone. But he doesn't mean it.

be as corn? A Virginia woman paid \$6 for a turkey corn? A Virginia woman paid \$6 for a turkey corn at her for her gotbler last spring, and her neighbors were inclined to poke fun at her for her extravagance, but when he carried twenty-six of the youngsters to market this fall and brought home a check for \$32, they began to wonder if her investment was not a good one after all. She has twenty-five more of the youngsters that ahe can sell to-day for \$2.05 aplece, but is holding them back for \$2.0. Some of her neighbors, who think \$2 is too much to pay for a gobbler, and \$1 a dozen a large pice for the setting of hems, am selling their turkeys for \$1 aplece. It's all in the breed.

The time is comink when the men who soil "fertilizers," fifty per cent, of which is crushed rock, for sio per ton, will be driven out of business

The farmer who sells his milk to the croamery doesn't feed his skim milk to the pigs, turns no manure to the land and neglects his clover, is a robber who steals his own purse and gives it away.

You may save one or two dollars this winter by forcing the colts to "rustle" for themselves in the bare stalk fields, but you will "lose half," as the gamblers say, when you come to sell them. Constalks and snowballs make a fine growth of hair but mighty little fat.

Pain Causes Animals to Lose Flesh.

At a Wiscons'n convention a cattle feeder said: "You must keep a steer comfortable. One time I had my stee a weighed in and one had gined only in pounds during the month, while the others had gained from fifty to sixty pounds each. I thought, of course, my power that had weighed from had made a mistake. The second month that at or gained only fifteen pounds, while the others had gained eighty pounds, I exampled that steer and I found he scod where the floor had worn down an I had he had stood on his toes and his losy had become sore. He had been in path all the time. I took him out of that pice and put him he abox stall, and he gained in nety pounds a month for the next three months. At another time I let the steers out for water and they ran hand and one steer hit and cracked his horn. He gained only fifteen pounds the next month. The rest gained eighty pounds each.